

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 12.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North-West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office, Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, D.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. Surgeon Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

H. McHUGHALL, Deputy Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to loan.

I. O. F. Court Moose Jaw. No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Amiable Hall, on the last Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 24th. R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker. CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER & WOOD FOR CASH

About the first of September you will begin to think winter is coming. Then you will want storm windows, doors, etc. It might not be a bad idea to feel around a bit right away before the fall rush commences. We particularly want to call your attention to the fact that we are selling CHEAP now, but only for CASH.

E. Simpson & Co.

FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD.

Terms Cash

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

New Goods Arriving Daily At T. W. Robinsens.

SEE

The new range of Misses' and children's tams, Misses' fur trimmed hats, feather boas. Ladies' fall jackets, a good heavy cloth jacket—latest style—braided trimmed for only \$3.60; best value we have ever offered in the line of ladies' jackets. Fur trimmed, heavier, black, brown and navy jackets at all prices.

Matalesse Cloaks, Nicely Finished, Only \$13.50.

T. W. ROBINSON.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OUR MEMBERS ARE GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Synopsis of the Doings of the House in Session at Regina. — Bills Introduced and Under Consideration.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5th.
Mr. DeL moved and Mr. Edin seconded, that returns be issued giving certain information with regard to the issuing of liquor licenses at Grenfell and Wadena. Mr. DeL thought the returns and the investigation which he expected would follow would show the House the great need which exists for exercise of care in the appointment of officers who were entrusted with carrying out the provision of the Liquor License Ordinances.
Second readings were carried of bills relating to Alimony, and the appointment of commissioners to make enquiries concerning public matters.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6th.
Mr. Ross moved second reading of a bill to amend "The Municipal Ordinance." Last year's bill, he explained, contained a number of errors. The present bill among other matters would remedy those. No new principle was incorporated in the bill it was referred to the committee on Municipal Law.

MONDAY, Sept. 9th.
The bill respecting commissioners to make enquiries concerning public matters was read a third time.

The second reading of the bill to provide for the better auditing of public accounts was moved by Mr. Haultain. He explained that it provided for the getting of money from the Federal Parliament in a lump sum instead of by way of parliamentary vote as at present. It also made provision for the appointment of an auditor who shall act independently of

the Executive and of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in that way be in a position to exercise a watchful eye over Territorial public expenditure.

In Committee of the whole House the bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to mortgages and sales of personal property was considered and considerable progress made.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10th.
Mr. Neff moved second reading of bill to amend and consolidate as amended the Statute Labor and Fire District Ordinances. The bill, he said, introduced no new principles, but was simply designed to improve the working of the bill of 1894. He quoted statistics from thirty-two Statute Labor districts showing the excess of work, with less cost, done in them as compared with municipalities.

In Committee of the whole House the bill was further considered as regards the better auditing of the public accounts of the Territories.

Mr. Haultain informed the House that the adoption of the bill would entail no increased expenditure.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th.
On motion of Mr. Mowat, seconded by Mr. Edin, it was agreed that an order be issued for returns showing copy of all correspondence between the Minister of the Interior and the Executive Committee or any member thereof respecting the relief of settlers in certain districts of the Territories last year.

Mr. Mowat said there appeared to be a conflict of opinion respecting this matter, and the House ought to know all about it as early as possible.
Mr. Hastings, in moving the second reading of a bill respecting veterinary surgeons, said he considered that if the veterinary profession needed regulation, the controlling power should

be with the Executive Committee and not with persons interested. It was now proposed that the Executive issue licenses for a nominal fee sufficient to pay expenses. Certificates should be given to persons who held proper diplomas, and also to some who, although not holding diplomas, had been actively engaged in the profession for some time.

In committee of the whole on the bill relating to chattel mortgages, etc., Mr. Gillis proposed to insert a provision to the effect that no mortgage should be valid on any crop except it be executed or created as a security for the purchase price and interest thereon of seed grain. He reasoned that at present the machine men took mortgages on growing crops to the detriment of merchants and others.

During the discussion which ensued, Mr. Oliver said he believed at present the implement man got a lien note on the article sold and then took a mortgage on everything else the farmer had almost down to his immortal soul.

Mr. Ross thought that were they to do away with crop mortgages, entirely it would be detrimental to the farmer.

Mr. Haultain moved as an addition to Mr. Gillis' proposal that in the case of an existing mortgage a substitute mortgage should become null and void on and after December 31st, 1896.

With this addition Mr. Gillis' proposition was agreed to and progress reported.

In committee on the Labor and Fire District bill Mr. Ross said he thought that what they wanted in the ranch country was good fire breaks and not roads and bridges. To meet their case special legislation should be introduced.
It was understood that it would be done and good progress was made with the remainder of the bill.

Swift Current.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SWIFT CURRENT, Sept. 10. The Canadian Land and Ranch Co. shipped twenty cars of sheep last week for the European markets and expect to ship as many more next week.

W. Rutherford, of Dunmore and late manager of the farm here, spent a couple of days in town last week calling on his numerous friends.

Messrs. Jones & Smart, ranchers at Saskatchewan Landing, shipped three cars of cattle to Liverpool. These gentlemen, though only ranching a short time, have one of the best and largest ranches in the Territories.

Miss O. Fenton and Mr. Jack Fenton arrived on Saturday from Medicine Hat and will make their home here for the present.

D. Coons is spending a month's vacation at Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Patterson, accompanied by the Misses Patterson of Toronto, are spending a week at Banff and Glacier.

Mr. W. Richardson nearly lost one of his eyes while cutting a steel pipe on Monday.

Stoney Beach.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STONEY BEACH, Sept. 6, 1895. Miss Lizzie Fletcher is spending her holidays at the Beach.

Messrs. Love and Dean are getting their threshing machine in order to start to work. Look out for squalls.

William Hagerty, of North Hasting, is visiting his uncle, A. Hagerty, during the harvest season.

One Mayor has sanctioned a new by-law which reads as follows:—"Any young man found going to see his lady love accompanied by his sister as an interpreter, will be fined \$50 and costs, and in default of payment thereof will be sent adrift on a plank in the waters of Stoney Beach, where he will be taught how to paddle his own canoe."

Yesterday's rain interfered with the stacking for a few hours.

Edmund Hagerty has turned the town herd over to his brother Henry, who is now responsible for any damage done by stock under his charge. HOMO SEX.

Boharm Jottings.

BOHARM, Sept. 12.—Grain cutting is over and the stacking is going on rapidly. Mr. H. Might's threshing machine is expected to start some time this week at the farm of Mr. Ed. Might, and is to be under the management of Ed. Might and Lewis Arnold for this season.

A small band of cattle, nine in number, have been running at large here for some time. One of our practical farmers, for the interest of his neighbors as well as himself, lodged them in pound at Jas. Campbell's.

We notice on some of our four corners the notice of a poundkeeper's sale of one sorrel horse, at Mr. Jas. Campbell's on Wednesday, Sept. 18th.

Quite a number of our Boharmites took in the rancher's picnic at the residence of Mr. Williams, Old Wives Lake.

Miss Robinson, sister of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, spent a few days with Mrs. E. N. Hopkins.

Boharm's mite has returned and his help is noticeable in the choir.

The Laird was on an eastern tour last week. He went as far as Indian Head, on a threshing expedition we understand, and reports the crops fine in that vicinity. BAWBLER.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Coun. Campbell Hands in His Resignation.—Tax Collector Appointed.

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held in the Clerk's office Monday night. For some time a difference of opinion has existed regarding the expenditure of the money obtained on debentures for public improvements. Monday night the matter reached a climax by the resignation of Councillor Campbell.

Beyond the little episode above mentioned the business was routine as follows:

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Accounts and communications read as follows: H. Battell, D. McLean, J. Bellamy, H. U. Rorison, Walter Scott, J. W. Ferguson, J. H. Fingland, Chas. Baker. The Finance Committee had before them two other accounts which were recommended paid with the above.

The Board of Works reported that the lane running through Block 124, from east to west, had been opened up and was now as it should be.

The petition of the ratepayers re closing of lane back of school was discussed and the Clerk instructed to notify chairman of School Board that Council was prepared to take necessary steps to close lane as requested providing School Board would give sufficient ground of school property for lane from High St. to Fairfax St.

Two applicants offered for the position of collector, J. W. Ferguson and F. G. Herber. The application of Mr. Ferguson was unanimously accepted.

The communication of D. McLean was referred to the Health and Relief Committee for adjustment.

The Inspector was authorized to purchase from Mr. Bellamy sufficient chairs to seat the hall, also a table. The chairs to cost 48c each.

A motion to put open culverts at the corner of High and Main streets was lost.

A by-law confirming the rate of assessment was read a third time and finally passed.

The resignation of Coun. Campbell was, on motion of Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Kent, referred back to that gentleman for further consideration.

Council adjourned.

Examine the Label.

An important order giving full protection to foreign consumers of American meat products was issued at Washington a few days ago by Secretary Morton. It will prevent the exportation of any beef that is not inspected, and will cause the exporters of horse meat to mark the package that the nature of the contents shall be apparent. The action is authorized by an act of March 3, 1891, amended March 2 last. Meat not so marked and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection will be classed as uninspected beef and will not be allowed exportation.

How to Ebonize Wood.

The wood is immersed for forty-eight hours in a hot saturated solution of alum and then brushed over with a logwood decoction prepared as follows: Boil a part of best logwood with ten parts of water, filter through linen and evaporate at a gentle heat until the volume is reduced to a half. To every quart of this add from ten to fifteen drops of a saturated solution of indigo completely neutral. After applying this dye to the wood rub the latter with a saturated and filtered solution of verdigris in hot concentrated acetic acid and repeat the operation until a black of the desired intensity is obtained. It must always be remembered when handling chemicals that great care must be taken to protect the hands.

Pastoral Visit.

Since his consecration, the arch-bishop of St. Boniface has been making pastoral visits to several parts of his diocese. The following is a list of the places, with dates, where His Grace intends visiting:—Sept 7th, Qu'Appelle Station; 8th, Wadena; 9th, St. Hubert; 10th, Balgonie; 11th, Moose Jaw; departure for Wood Mountain or Willow Bunch; 13th, His Grace will be back to Moose Jaw; 14th, Wapella and St. Andrews; 15th, St. Andrews. (The people of Moosomin are invited to be present at the pontifical mass at 10 a.m.); 16th, Broadview; 19th, St. Boniface; October 12th, Departure for Qu'Appelle; 13th, Qu'Appelle mission and Indian reserves for the following days; 20th, La Croche, Indian reserves; 21st, Esterhazy; 22nd, Langshut; 23rd, Fort Ellice.

Life-sized Portraits Given Away

AS A PREMIUM FOR CASH TRADE, according to the following conditions:—With every \$10 worth of cash purchases at our store you will be entitled, free, to one elegant life-sized CRAOINT portrait, copied from any photo you may select, and finished in the most artistic manner, and of the same quality which commands at retail \$15. These Craoint portraits we positively guarantee are all made by the Merchant's Portrait Co., (Ltd.) 495 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont., who are the originators of the Craoint portraits, and who, in order to guard against inferior imitations of their celebrated productions, have copyrighted the name "CRAOINT."

The reputation of this Company for portraiture of the highest excellence is unsurpassed, and in order to further advertise their work, and upon our agreeing to use their Craoint portraits exclusively in our business, they guarantee our customers not only as to the artistic merit of the work, but also the likeness and durability.

Their Work Will Please You, and it Will Last.

In order to see that their portraits are suitably and properly framed this Co. furnish their own frames and have made it conditional upon us that with each portrait we sell a frame, an assortment of which we shall keep at \$3.50 each and upward, subject to your own selection as to style and quality. WE GIVE YOU THE PORTRAIT FREE. You pay for the frame only.

I. M. CHALMERS.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD
Price \$1.00
6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Po.

ONE HONEST MAN
AND BUT ONE RELIABLE
HAIR FOOD.
NO DYE.
We feed the Hair that which it lacks
and nature restores the color.

THEORY.
ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its life without which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the scalp and cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Power and Natural Color to the Hair. SOLE FOR CANADA, PATHECO, LTD. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

CURES BALDNESS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF, RESTORES FADED AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VIGILITY. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO.
Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

Consumption.

Valuable treatment and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Write Express and Post Office address. T. A. BRYAN, CHICAGO, ILL. 415, Second St.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as Brooms, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it worth it?"
—Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

DEVELOPMENT.

The present enormous crop which is being harvested in Manitoba and the North West will enrich those farmers who are not in debt and help those who have been less fortunate. It will also be a great advertising medium. The reputation of our No. 1 hard is already established and the fact that we can produce it by the millions of bushels will certainly place us in a position as a centre for immigration beyond the most sanguine hope of any government policy. The government will be called on rather to watch the class of people that offer and decide on their fitness for citizenship. Colonization companies in the past have monopolized some of the favored portions of the country and made marked progress while others have failed. To develop the resources of the North West both agricultural and mineral we require all the help we can get. The industrious from the crowded portions of eastern Canada and the older countries should not be barred through lack of funds. The line should be drawn, however, between the vagabond pauper and industrious poor. We have no particular use for the former unless they could be colonized and made good citizens. Where colonization companies are granted large tracts they should be restricted as to the class of settlers they locate. If foreign they come here to better their condition and when they accept our hospitality they should conform to our system of education and government. If these colonies are permitted to locate and live over the lives of their foreign homes they become a lever that eventually endangers the stability of any country. We are laying the foundation now and the future will decide whether wisely or the reverse, whether united or divided. There are also many openings for capital. Coal deposits and water powers need developing these would materially reduce the cost of living as fuel during the winter is quite a consideration and should be placed on the market at the lowest figure. The development of water powers would permit of the manufacture of articles of wear from material grown right here. Such a policy would make us self sustaining and the long haul from the east which has been such a burden to the consumer would be avoided. We produce now nearly all that is grown in the eastern provinces—barring machinery—if we had the facilities we could manufacture nearly all our requirements and the implement trade would still be a good business for our eastern friends.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Cutting, the first stage of harvesting, is about completed and in many neighborhoods stacking is pretty well advanced. The season so far has been very favorable and the returns for the labor spent is almost within the grasp of the toiling yeoman. The growth of the grain was very rapid and the ripening process so sudden and complete that many farmers were caught with a matured crop and a lot of disabled machinery to handle it. As soon as possible this difficulty was met and remedied. Implements were hastily repaired and placed in the field where

they were expected to do good service. But, alas, in many cases the loss of valuable time occasioned by carelessness or neglect to repair has been considerable. Owing to past failures farmers have not moved until the crop was a certainty. This year this delay has been fatal. A machine in good repair can be kept in that condition much cheaper by replacing worn out parts at once. If you wear out your pants it is much easier to replace them than to wait till you have worn out the whole suit. The same with machinery and now that it has been put in fairly good working condition and harvested the splendid crop a little care will preserve it for another year. A coat of cheap paint applied to the mould boards of plows will prevent rust and easily wear off in the spring. Binders should be placed under cover. The canvas should be placed in dry quarters beyond the reach of mice. The knottor, the most sensitive and vital part of the machine, and the part that generally tries the patience of the operator when it does "buck," should be removed and given a coat of oil and then kept in a dry place. These little precautions are inexpensive and within the reach of every farmer and we venture to say were they followed many of the troubles encountered in seeding and harvest would be avoided.

SHALL WHEAT BE HELD?

Now that the wheat crop of this year is beginning to pour into the elevators, and as there seems to be a disposition on the part of the grain combine to pay the very lowest farthing they dare offer, the question naturally arises, should the farmers hold their wheat and wait for better prices. The Tribune is not a prophet and hesitates about offering advice to the farmers on this very important question. The following letter, addressed by Mr. I. S. Gordon, president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, to the Minneapolis Journal, no doubt represents the views of a shrewd judge of the situation, and his words are fraught with as much interest to our own settlers as they are to the farmers of Minnesota and to Dakotas:

To the Editor of The Journal.
I have read with interest the very comprehensive grain and market reports published in your columns, and permit me to say that, while the crop of spring wheat is so large in the North West, here in the three great winter wheat states we will not have half a crop, and that of poor quality, not 10 per cent of it grading No. 2, and our farmers not selling what they have. In view of these facts, it seems a sacrifice for the farmers of the North-West to unload their wheat to the elevator men at the extremely low prices that prevail at present. There is not a doubt but if they can hold on to their wheat it will bring over 80 cents on the crop, and as soon as the elevator men of Chicago fill their elevators at the present low prices, the advance will be quick and sharp, as our mills in the winter wheat belt must look to the North West for their supplies.

Very respectfully yours,
I. S. GORDON.
Indianapolis, Aug. 31.

The "extremely low price" which Mr. Gordon speaks of as being offered for wheat in the States is of course beyond the price at which dealers are talking of opening the market here. Under the circumstances, and with a rising market, it would not appear to be a good policy to sell too early and at a ridiculously low price.

The fact that there is a great crop in Manitoba and the North-West and that we may have twice the quantity of wheat to export that we ever had in any past year, need not be any inducement to the farmers to rush the sale of their grain lest the markets become glutted. The North-West wheat yield, is, after all, a mere cypher in the world's output, and as much of our grain finds its way to the markets of Great Britain, where our thirty millions would be swallowed up in no time, farmers may relieve themselves of any anxiety that they will be unable to sell on account of a glut in the world's markets. The wheat yield of the world this year is said to be 250,000,000 bushels short of the normal amount. It will thus be seen, that the North West crop, large as it may appear to us, cuts but little figure in the great whole.

R. BOGUE.

HATS, CAPS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

R. BOGUE.

A new process for the preservation of green fruit during railway transit has been invented by a Californian. It consists in sterilizing the air in the car containing the fruit, and it is said to be more economical than the present refrigerating system, and much more successful. Ordinary cars can be fitted with the apparatus for the process at small expense, while the expense of the process itself is said to be comparatively nothing compared with the refrigerating process.

One of the first results of the recently demonstrated friendship between Russia and China is the projected railway between the two countries. Russia has offered the Chinese government the choice between three routes. The Chinese government has, however, objected to all three, since each would necessitate the great Chinese wall being penetrated. A new line has recently been agreed upon, and it is reported that the work of surveying the route is soon to be commenced.

Some of the Japanese soldiers wear paper clothing, which proves very durable, so it is hardly surprising that a French chemist should have hit upon a method of producing artificial cotton from cellulose. The cellulose is heated under pressure in a closed vessel with zinc chloride, hydrochloric acid and acetic acids, a little rice oil, casine and galatine. A pasty mass is thus obtained which is placed in a cylinder and expelled through the base of the latter by means of a heavily loaded piston. The threads, as they issue, are led first between two hot rolls, then into a weak solution of washing soda, and finally between another pair of drying rolls. The material weaves and takes dye well.

For a year past a series of important experiments have been conducted by the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology of the United States Department of Agriculture, chiefly with the purpose of obtaining varieties of wheat and oats that will resist the fungous disease variously known as rust, blight and mildew. More than a thousand varieties of wheat and oats obtained from all parts of the world, have been under cultivation, and their rust resisting and other properties carefully tested. Numerous crosses have been made and useful facts learned. The experiment will be continued, with the hope of obtaining varieties useful in resisting blight and possessed of other valuable properties.

During July an extensive series of experiments was made with homing pigeons in France. No less than 60,000 from all parts of the country having been released from the Eiffel tower in Paris at intervals. The first pigeon traversed 934 miles at a speed of 47 miles per hour. The highest average rate of flight attained was between 43 and 47 miles, for a distance of 294 miles. Previous records of pigeon flight surpass this, as 600 miles have been covered by a pigeon at an average of 50 miles an hour, and in June, 1860, a pigeon flew from Paris to Dijon (290 miles) in 4 hours and 46 minutes or at a rate of 60 miles an hour. The highest authentic speed on record is 2,200 yards per minute, or 75 miles an hour, in a race of 150 miles. The greatest distance flown by a pigeon is 1,100 miles. This champion record was made in the United States.

Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hardware,
Groceries,
Flour & Feed,
Wheat,
Tinware,
Paints & Oils.

The question as to what colors should be carried by the United States army has just been settled by the authorities. Some high officers favored abolishing all flags that distinguished the various branches of the army and using only the regulation national flag; others deprecated giving up the distinguishing colors. By the decision the infantry will carry the blue flag, the artillery the red, and the cavalry the yellow, and in addition each branch will carry the national flag. The corps flag with the national emblem are to be carried only in battle.

Manitoba is out of all sight the best advertised Province in the Dominion. For years the school question made the Prairie Province bulk largely in the press, in Parliament and in the courts, and now the bountiful harvest is attracting attention everywhere. On the whole we think the advertisement given by the harvest is the better of the two. "Manitoba hard," forty bushels to the acre, and sixty-four pounds to the bushel will do a good deal in the way of counteracting the bad effects of the school agitation.—*Canadian Presbyterian.*

Mixed Farming Will Pay.

John Schlim, a German-Austrian, who arrived here four years ago, and has since been a resident of Sturgeon river settlement, a few days ago received his patent from the crown for his homestead.

As an instance of what may be accomplished in this district by industry, energy and perseverance, we note the case of Mr. Schlim, who states that he, with a wife and family, arrived in Winnipeg having only 75 cents in his pocket, but was fortunate enough to find employment at Dunmore for nine months at \$30 a month, and with his savings from this he came to the famed Edmonton district and entered for his present homestead on which he now has over forty acres in crop, five horses and seven head of cattle, besides a comfortable house, stable, etc., for which he would not accept \$2,000; in fact he feels independent for life. He further states that after nine years hard labor in his own country, all he could save to emigrate with was about \$75. He is now in a position to purchase through tickets for three brothers in Austria, he is desirous of bringing out, who will each take up homesteads in this vicinity. Mr. Schlim deserves great credit and is a worthy example for others to do as he has done.—*Edmonton Herald.*

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing, it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole Druggist.

FOR DANDRUFF
GENTLEMEN FIND
PALMO-TAR SOAP
EXCELLENT
IT CLEANS THE
SCALP RELIEVES
THE DRYNESS AND
SO PREVENTS HAIR
FALLING OUT.
BIG Cakes
HANDSOMELY
PUT UP
25¢

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET, WEST.
Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Fall and Winter Goods

JUST ARRIVED.

Heavy Suitings,
Trouserings,
Overcoating,
Pea jackets

always on hand and prices right for Cash and CASH ONLY.

FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

R. L. Slater, Merchant Tailor.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,

COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.
Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard.
Flannels, from 30c. to 50c.
Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50
Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50
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Sunday Services: Matins at 11 o'clock; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7.30. Special Evensong every Friday at 7:30 (school practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evensong 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.
All seats free and unappropriated.

Drink and the North-West Territories.

Writing to the Christian Guardian, W. D. Cowan says: There seems to be an impression among many Eastern Canadians that the people of the North-West Territories are much more given to the use of intoxicating liquors than are those of Eastern Canada, and it has been repeatedly said that in case of enactment of a Dominion prohibitory law, the North-West Territories and British Columbia would be the chief factors in proving its death because of non-enforcement in these districts.

What has given the Eastern people the impression that we are a heavier drinking community than they? I do not know, unless it be that we have, I believe, a very large percentage of habitual drunkards. Many of these men come here when we had a prohibitory law. They wished to avoid temptation, and came here supposing temptation had been removed. To-day these men, under our license system, are worse than they would have been had they remained at home.

Speaking purely from observation, I say I think there is more heavy drinking here than in the East. I believe there is less moderate drinking. We seem to be at the two extremes, either genuine "soaks" or total abstainers. Our people are, collectively speaking, as temperate as any other part of Canada, and are as ready to-day to assist in the suppression of the liquor curse as are the people of the other provinces. There seems to me to be but one thing necessary to insure the speedy enactment of a prohibitory law, and that is the conviction of the people that an honest attempt will be made by the Government to enforce such a law. The people here seem thoroughly satisfied that the use of liquor is a curse that ought to be wiped out; they seem thoroughly satisfied that the evils arising from the use of liquor could be wonderfully lessened by a prohibitory law well enforced; for they tried it, and proved it, as witness the condition of our country previous to Gov. Royal's time; but they know too well what a farce, an unsympathetic administrator can make of any law. They are not to be blamed, remembering as they do how Gov. Royal, of his own accord, amended (by false interpretation) our prohibitory law, and substituted for it the most iniquitous and partial high license system Canada has ever seen, he administered the law as he had amended it, and when the people got tired of his iniquity and amendment, had it sounded with brazen trumpets throughout Canada that we had repealed prohibition.

Leaving the question of law and coming to a strictly temperance point, it might be said that this country can be divided into distinct districts. Wherever an Englishman has gone another has been sure to follow, and thus we have a number of strictly English communities; so also with the French, the Germans and the Half-breeds. We have distinct communities with distinct customs and habits, the four above-mentioned being alike only in that they all prize the liberty to drink. Amongst the English quite a number can be found who do not drink; amongst the French very few; amongst the Germans and Half-breeds absolutely none. It is remarkable how much more temperate the Canadians, who have emigrated here from the Eastern provinces, are compared with those who have come from other parts. Of all the various classes who have settled here the Canadians are by far the most successful. The successful ones are those who will remain, whose habits will in time predominate, making this what has already been made of Manitoba—a second Ontario—Christian, moral and temperate.

The most marked progress made here in the past five years has been in the growth of sentiment against drunkenness. While five years ago a drunk man would be smiled upon, to-day he is spoken of in pity and derision. A few years ago a drunkard could be elected to high offices; to-day a moderate drinker can; but it is a very difficult matter for a man who goes on even an occasional drunk to obtain the confidence of the people. In this respect great progress has been, and is being made. Our charges also have within the same space of time become gradually and almost unconsciously much more strict within themselves in dealing with the liquor question. This is one of our most hopeful signs, for a short time ago there was some laxity upon this point.

Of course, here as elsewhere, the greatest barrier to the progress of temperance is the social custom of "treating." We are said to be more sociable than the "Down Easters." I believe this is so, and we certainly need something to teach us that we can be agreeable to our fellowman and treat him very decently without filling his stomach with liquor and spending our money for that which is not bread. The evils of the treating system are probably most strikingly illustrated in the country by its effects upon our ranchers and cowboys, who form a large portion of our population. These men are often from two to six months continually out of town. When, however, they do come down, upon meeting the first friend they must have "something." Before night, quite a number of friends turn up. They all go on a "bender" which lasts from two to four days. When our hero's money is all gone he "hits the trail" for the ranch, and never touches liquor again until the next time he "strikes town." If the opportunity to treat, which is afforded by the presence of the saloon, was removed, our greatest obstacle would be overcome. Another very important class with which we have to reckon, particularly in the adoption of prohibitory law, is the half-breeds. They have votes, are strong numerically, and all against us. The introduction of license has probably done these people more harm than any other. They never keep a dollar.

Ten years ago, when prohibition was enforced, and enforced well in this country, it was the usual thing for the wives of the half-breeds to be respectable and comfortably dressed. To-day, under license, there is scarcely any of them have enough to keep them in the most miserable existence. Speaking of these a few days ago, a liquor dealer living amongst them (not knowing I was a Temperer, or I am afraid he would not have been so frank), said that, "Before the introduction of license the half-breed got drunk when he could get the whiskey, now he got drunk when he could get the money." This is true, ranchers and cowboys never use liquor between.

To our friends in all parts of the Dominion, let me say, you can depend on us to do our duty, to do our share of the work in educating the people upon the evils of intemperance, and in bringing this country to a still higher moral plane. We know you are working, we can see evidence of it every day, and we feel thankful that we have brothers working so heartily with us in our beloved cause.

Horace Lorenzo Hastings.

Horace Lorenzo Hastings, of Boston, Mass., editor and publisher of *The Christian, The Anti-Slavery Liberator*, and of an unknown number of books, tracts, and pamphlets, of which, during the last forty years, probably six hundred tons have been scattered in every quarter of the earth, is a descendant of Thomas Hastings, one of the early settlers of Watertown, Mass. Thomas Hastings sailed for America from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and was admitted a freeman of Watertown in 1635. For many years he served as selectman, town clerk and representative in legislature. One of his descendants was the composer, Thomas Hastings, Doctor of Music. Another is General Hastings of the late Civil War, now living in Hamilton, Bermuda, and pleasantly known to hosts of tourists who have visited that fair island. On the mother's side H. L.

Hastings has the blood of the Hamiltons and Knoxes who settled the old hill town of Blandford, Mass., where he was born and bred. The two descending lines which met in the family of his father, King S. Hastings, the English Puritan, and the Scottish Presbyterian, both of which, self-exiled from their native shores, had undertaken to plant a new civilization in the wilderness, exercised a potent influence by blood, tradition, religion and education upon the subject of our sketch.

Thrilling stories of Indian warfare and peril not a century old, which the

mother related to her son, were supplemented by the perusal of "The Life and Exploits of Sir William Wallace," recorded both in prose and verse. The boy grew up a voracious reader. A circulating library which had its habitation in his father's house was early thoroughly explored. Among the books was an edition of "Rollins' Ancient History" in eight volumes, which was read from beginning to end by the flax-haired child when he was but eight years old. A complete edition of Shakespeare, which accidentally fell within his reach, was devoured by him not long after, but not understanding all the unfamiliar words, a second and a third reading were resolutely given to it, until he began to grasp the sense. The influence of this and of an absorbed reading of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," may doubtless be traced in the simple, direct, yet rhythmic sentences of his later days which have made him so widely known on both sides of the Atlantic, whether as a lecturer, preacher, author or editor.

For four successive generations his immediate ancestors had been preachers, so that it was not strange that before he was eighteen he "graduated" from farm and saw mill, and entered upon evangelistic work, using his voice and pen and press incessantly from that day to this. In figure, slightly above the medium size, but with a powerful yet sympathetic voice, capable of commanding the attention of thousands, indoors or out, he has travelled hundreds of thousands of miles on both sides of the Atlantic and spoken thousands of times in the chief cities of America and Great Britain, in highways and byways, theatres, tents, churches, wharves and steamships, or wherever he could find people willing to listen to the words of truth. Avoiding disputes about dead issues, adopting as his motto, "No creed but the Bible, no master but Christ, and no name but Christian," he has found open doors among religious people of nearly all classes, and immense audiences have waited on his ministry. Two things, probably, that have introduced Mr. Hastings to popular attention more than anything else are the familiar hymn written by him about 1858,

"Shall we meet beyond the river,
Where the surges cease to roll?"

and his lecture on the "Inspiration of the Bible," otherwise known as "Will the Old Book Stand?"

Over two and three-quarter million copies of this thirty-two-page address have been circulated in every part of the world, in eighteen languages, and consuming more than sixty tons of paper, thus making it, as Joseph Cook has said, "Probably the most widely circulated tractate on Christian evidences since the days of Christ." Lord Shaftesbury, the English philanthropist, wrote of it, "I consider it one of the most valuable essays of modern times." When Mr. Moody was selecting the literature for his great distribution during the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, it was this lecture which held the first place, and three hundred Christian workers assisted him in distributing a half million copies, or over two carloads, in six different languages, tens of thousands of them being given as "souvenirs" to visitors to the Ferris Wheel. The address probably illustrates the author's characteristically forcible English better than anything else from his pen that might be named. Mr. Hastings was born Nov. 26th, 1831. On the 12th of October, 1853, he was married to Miss Harriett Frances Barnett, of Moretown, Vermont, who, by her earnest devotion and manifold gifts, has contributed more than any other element to his success in life.

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Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen, a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public, inasmuch as it is one in which all will place implicit confidence. Mr. Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and Dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try the Great South American Nerve Tonic. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from Indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow-sufferers from the disease to give South American Nerve an immediate trial. It will cure you."

"REUBEN E. TRUAX,
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tres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance.

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Dr. W. Washburn, of New Richmond, Indiana, writes: "I have used South American Nerve in my family and prescribed it in my practice. It is a most excellent remedy."

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HEART TO HEART; OR, LOVE'S UNERRING CHOICE.

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED.)

The dread day of the funeral dawned clear and cold; and, leaning upon her lover's arm, in anguish far too deep for tears, Hilda followed the coffin, which, covered with a silver-fringed velvet pall, was borne upon the shoulders of his men to the beautiful old church, where all that was mortal of Mark Deloraine was deposited in the vault beneath where so many of his ancestors slept their last long sleep. When Hilda re-entered her desolate home, Nigel Wentworth stepped forward and requested her presence in the library, and, accompanied by Montacute and Mrs. Palmer, who, with the Vicar, Maria and several of the dead Squire's most intimate friends, had returned with her to the Abbey, she proceeded to the library. A middle-aged man of grave aspect stood on the rug in front of the huge fire: he bowed formally to Hilda as she entered, and Mrs. Wentworth said:

"This gentleman is Mr. Wilmot, the confidential adviser of your uncle, Colonel Reginald Deloraine."

Hilda held out her hand to the strange lawyer, and asked timidly:

"Is my uncle here, Mr. Wilmot?"

"No, madam," he replied. "Colonel Deloraine's health is delicate, and he is unable to leave his home. I am here to attend to his interests."

"I am not aware that that is necessary," said Roger hotly, stung by a certain something in the lawyer's manner, for which he was quite unable to account. "Miss Deloraine is her father's only child and acknowledged heiress, and I believe Mr. Wentworth here can assure you that it was his client's intention that his daughter should inherit everything."

"Possibly," said Mr. Wilmot, calmly; "and perhaps Mr. Wentworth, being, as you say, in the late Mr. Deloraine's confidence, can also inform me whether the Squire left any will."

"I should say he left no will," said Roger. "I never heard him say at such a thing; everyone knew that his daughter was sole heiress."

Again the same unpleasant smile curved Mr. Wilmot's lips, as, taking no notice of the impatient young man, he turned to Nigel, and said:

"I asked you, sir, whether the late Mr. Deloraine left a will or not?"

Nigel turned as pale as death, and paused a moment ere he replied. Surely his good and evil angels strove for mastery that brief pause. Alas! unavailingly for he answered in a firm, steady voice:

"Not that I am aware of, and I was entirely in his confidence. He would hardly have employed any one else to execute his wishes, and his death was so sudden."

"Just so," replied Colonel Deloraine's lawyer. "Then I have to inform you that I claim all the estate, the house, lands, funded property, plate and jewels, on behalf of my client, Colonel Reginald Deloraine, who is the sole surviving relative of the late Mark Deloraine."

"You must be mad," exclaimed Roger, starting forward and laying a heavy hand on Mr. Wilmot's shoulder, "that you make such unseemly jests at such a time as this. How can any one be more nearly related to Mr. Deloraine than his own child, Hilda Deloraine?"

"His own child, possibly," replied Wilmot, "but not Hilda Deloraine. Hilda O'Connor is the Squire's illegitimate child, and as such cannot inherit a penny of his fortune."

"Oh, my God!" broke from the white lips of the unhappy girl, and Roger rushing up to Wilmot, would have felled him to the ground had not Wentworth placed himself before him.

"For Heaven's sake, commit no violence Mr. Montacute," he exclaimed; "you will do great deal of harm."

"Let him retract that lie, or I will force his words down his throat," said the young man, struggling to free himself from Wentworth's grasp.

"It is no lie," rejoined Wilmot calmly. "Do you think, sir, that I should be such a fool as to assert a thing I could not prove. Either produce the register of Miss Deloraine's marriage with Catharine O'Connor, or the Squire's will; if you can do neither, this young lady must be prepared to vacate the Abbey as soon as possible."

It is impossible to describe the effect which Mr. Wilmot's speech produced upon the assembled company. Poor Hilda tried to speak, but in vain, and with a low sob of unutterable anguish she sank upon the ground in a state of insensibility.

"Aunt," said Roger reproachfully to his relative, who had sat in stony silence during the whole scene, as he raised Hilda in his arms, "come and help to restore my poor darling."

"Better ring for her maid, Roger," said the lady sternly; "but I should be looking defiantly at his aunt, lifted Hilda from the floor, and bore her in his strong arms from the room."

Mr. Wilmot turned to Nigel and said gravely:

"It is a sad blow for the poor girl, Mr. Wentworth, but you may depend upon it that I have only asserted the truth. I am surprised that Mr. Deloraine did not make a will."

"I did not say that he did not, only that I was not instructed by him on the subject," interrupted Nigel.

"Well, then," said Mr. Wilmot, "it is our duty to make a search at once. Of course, my client only wishes to obtain what is justly his right, and should no will be found, I am instructed to offer Mrs. O'Connor the sum of £100,000 in return for her support, and of course all her own personal property is at her own disposal."

Roger returning at this moment, the three gentlemen proceeded to search in every place, likely or unlikely, where the will might have been deposited, but all to no avail. They continued their quest while the short winter day deepened into dusk, and resumed it again the next morning until every deed box, and chest, table drawers and desks had been thoroughly turned out, and still there was no sign of either will or marriage certificate.

Among other papers of the Squire's they found a diary bearing the date of the years in which Kate O'Connor had left his home. Among the entries were the following brief lines:

"August 16.—No clock to the whereabouts of poor Katie and her child, though I called twice at Scotland Yard to inquire."

"September 6th.—Found a brief note in one of Katie's drawers evidently addressed to myself, containing most jealous tirades against Lady Grace, whom she insists upon imagining I am about to marry; poor, foolish girl!"

These and other entries of the same kind plainly proved that Mark Deloraine had never married Kate O'Connor, and Roger's heart sank like lead in his breast as he perused them.

When every receptacle in the Abbey where a will could possibly have been placed had been thoroughly examined, Roger was obliged to own himself beaten and to admit that his beloved Hilda was now indeed nameless, homeless, and, save for herself, utterly friendless.

"I shall remain here, Mr. Montacute," Wilmot had said, "as I think, advisable that Miss O'Connor should leave as soon as she can make it convenient, in a week or two at any rate, as Colonel Deloraine wishes to visit the Abbey and will not do so while she remains. Mr. Wentworth has promised to inform her of what my client proposes to do for her."

And Roger had no resource but to promise to see Hilda and tell her of the fate in store for Mark Deloraine's idolized daughter.

CHAPTER VI. "A CHILD OF MISFORTUNE."

Roger found Hilda seated in the dressing-room bending over a writing table sorting papers and burning letters. She raised her head with a sad smile as her lover entered the room.

"You bring me no good news, Roger, I can see by your face," she said, rising and going to meet him, pale indeed, but perfectly resolute and composed.

"No, my poor darling girl," exclaimed the young man; "we can find no trace of any will, and indeed, hardly expected it. We should do so, as Mr. Wilmot expected so positive that the Squire had never made one. Well, we must bear it, darling, drawing her to his bosom and kissing her pale lips with fond passion. "There will be no disrespect to the dear Squire's memory in my giving his child a home at once. We will be quietly married next week, dear, and go away for a short time, till this new day's wonder is forgotten."

"And do you think, my dear, generous Roger, that I will do you so great a wrong as to become your wife now, penniless, and with this cruel insult upon my name? No, love, I will not be so selfish. I can never become your wife," a bitter sob choking her voice as she spoke, while she gently disengaged herself from his clasp.

"What utter nonsense you are talking, Hilda," exclaimed Roger, impatiently. "Why, do you think I will ever give you back your promise? Never! Of that I can assure you. What does it matter to me whether your name is Deloraine or O'Connor? You are my Hilda all the same, and my name, darling, shall be yours as soon as you will take it."

"You forget your aunt, Roger," murmured Hilda, suffering him, however, to draw her close to his faithful breast.

"What will Mrs. Palmer say?"

"Oh, never mind my aunt," rejoined her lover. "She always does everything I wish. Besides she always loved you, Hilda."

But in spite of his bold words, he felt an uneasy qualm as he remembered his aunt's look and tone when she spoke of Hilda, whose sweetness and beauty in Mrs. Palmer's opinion could not atone for her loss of fortune and the bar sinister on her escutcheon.

What need to repeat all the lover's fond, foolish words, as he urged a speedy marriage upon Hilda? Enough to say that, despite her better judgment, she yielded to his impassioned pleading, and promised him that when she left the house of which she had always been considered the heiress it should be for a husband's roof and a husband's protection.

And they sat together on the sofa while the short winter day deepened into dusk, Hilda with her golden head pillowed upon Roger's breast, and planning a future together, heedless of the heavy storm clouds so soon to break upon their heads.

The servants had turned the house of mourning into a house of festivity, and were entertaining some drooping guests from the village with strong tea and unlimited gossip, and it was 6 o'clock before Hilda's maid brought in her mistress's tea, with a murmured apology for the lateness of the hour.

Like all the rest of the household, the lady's maid knew that Hilda had fallen from her high estate, and was not slow to take advantage of the change in her situation. When Perkins had drawn the heavy velvet curtains over the two large windows and stirred the fire into a cheerful blaze, lighting the clusters of wax lights upon mantelpiece and writing table, Roger rose up, and, taking Hilda's hands in his, bade her an affectionate farewell, and promising to ride over and see her on the morrow, followed Perkins from the apartment.

As Hilda sat in her room, in her luxurious chair by the fire and sipped her tea out of the exquisite Sevres cup, how little did she dream of the change in her destiny that the next twenty-four hours would bring forth. Her heart was very heavy as she sat, and her bright eyes were dim with tears as she thought of the tender father whose sudden death had left her so desolate.

"Oh, my darling," she sighed, lifting up her eyes to the likeness of Mark Deloraine, which smiled at her from the velvet-covered mantelpiece, "could you be happy if you knew how terribly your child is suffering, how lonely she is now without your fond love, your tender companionship?"

As she thus apostrophized her beloved dead she perceived a note which Perkins had deposited upon the writing table by her side—a delicately perfumed note, in a square, pale-gold envelope, its elaborate monogram in violet and silver, bearing the letters "E. F."

Taking it up and glancing listlessly at the direction, a wave of color flooded her pale cheek on seeing that it was addressed to "Miss O'Connor," and was in the well-known handwriting of Mrs. Palmer.

A frown contracted her brow as she tore open the note and read as follows:

"The Temple, Thursday.

"Dear Miss O'Connor—(The name I have used is that of your mother, as she has always called me Hilda, and she resumed the personal of Mrs. Palmer's correspondent.) "I am anxious to see you at once upon business that admits of no delay, and will call at the Abbey to-morrow morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and trust to find you alone and

disengaged. Believe me, truly yours, E. PALMER."

The note dropped from Hilda's hand and the tears she had hitherto repressed streamed from her eyes.

"How cruel!" she exclaimed between her sobs, "how insulting! And only a week ago she called herself my warmest friend! Oh, my heart is broken! My unhappy girl, flinging herself upon her knees by the sofa and hiding her face in the broad cushions, "Take your poor Hilda away from all this cruelty! How can I live, despised and alone!"

The next morning, punctually at the hour she had named, the door of Hilda's boudoir was opened by Perkins, who announced Mrs. Palmer. Hilda rose from her seat and advanced to greet the old lady, whom she had not seen since the sad day of Mark Deloraine's funeral.

"You wanted to see me, Mrs. Palmer?" she faltered, as she wheeled an easy chair close to the blazing fire for her visitor.

"Yes, Hilda," replied Mrs. Palmer, "I am very anxious, as an old friend of the poor Squire's, to hear whether I can do anything for you in the future, and it is time you make some arrangements, as Mr. Wilmot informs me that Colonel Deloraine wishes to come to the Abbey the week after next, and of course you cannot remain here much longer."

Poor Hilda, at her heart's sick like lead in her breast at this unfeeling speech, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she could command her voice sufficiently to reply:

"I have made no plans, Mrs. Palmer. Roger was here yesterday, and he wished me to go."

At the mention of Roger's name, Mrs. Palmer at once abandoned the smooth "society" tone in which she had hitherto spoken, and exclaimed:

"It is better to tell you plainly to you Hilda, than to assure you that I cannot under the circumstances, countenance any engagement whatever between yourself and my nephew. Surely your own good sense would have told you this without my informing you of it!"

"I did offer to release Roger from the engagement, Mrs. Palmer, but he refused," said she, he did, foolish, headstrong boy!" rejoined the old lady. "But I told him this morning, when he mentioned the subject to me, that unless he consented to be guided by my wishes I would alter my will and leave all my money to the County Hospital."

"And what did he say?" asked poor Hilda, eagerly.

"He talked a great deal of sentiment on the subject, said he considered himself bound to fulfill his engagement, talked grandly of working for his wife, and when I asked him what he proposed to do he looked out of the room in a rage."

"Dear Roger!" murmured Hilda, tenderly.

"Foolish Roger, I say!" interrupted the old lady. "Why, what is he fit for? He has no profession, no means of earning a living. He told me he would take a governess's place, and he would give you up, but I think I know you better than to suppose you would drag the man you profess to love down to poverty. Surely Hilda, you will never hold him to his promise? If you do, I will discard him from my heart, and he will discard you from his. But why? What have I done?" asked the unhappy girl.

"Nothing, Hilda," answered Mrs. Palmer, gravely. "You are the innocent victim of his sin and your parents' error. Not your loss of fortune—that I could overlook; but I will never consent to my nephew marrying a woman nameless and disgraced as you are. Had the Squire's death taken place one day earlier, you would have been Roger's wife, and I must have submitted to the inevitable, though I think it would have broken my heart; as it is, I am quite determined that I will never consent to the marriage."

"Stop—for Hilda was about to speak, and her words were cut short by the old lady's exclamation: "If your father had provided for you as it was his duty to do—of course my nephew could have done as he pleased, but how long do you think you would be happy together, if you saw him a beggar, deprived of you of all the comforts and luxuries to which he has all his life been accustomed. Come Hilda, do not let your selfishness ruin the man you love. Renounce Roger of your own free will, and I will provide for your future. I will give you such a sum of money as will render you independent, and you will be free to do as you please."

"Stop, Mrs. Palmer!" exclaimed the girl. "You have said enough. I will take no bribe to give up the man I love better than life itself; but I will not be the cause of his ruin—the victory is yours, you have conquered. Explain it to Roger in my name, and let him know that I have refused his offer. He will then be free to do as he pleases, and I will be free to do as I please. I will not be a beggar, and I will not be a widow."

When Hilda reached her own room, the tears which she had with difficulty repressed during her interview with Mrs. Palmer burst forth, and throwing herself face downward upon the embroidered satin coverlet of her bed, the unhappy girl gave vent to her grief. And, indeed, the poor orphan had good cause for tears. Refracted, at one blow, of father, name and fortune, she had now to drain to the dregs the cup of bitterness, and to find herself despised by her friends and parted forever from that fond true-hearted lover whom she loved to death, so unselfishly. One thought alone, amid the tumult of her soul, found place in Hilda's breast, and it was that of instant flight! She felt that she dared not remain within reach of Roger's tender pleading, for she judged the young man might as well know that he would never agree to give her up. And the heroic, self-sacrificing love which had supported her in the presence of Mrs. Palmer, would, she feared, be as flax in the fire of Roger's passionate pleadings.

No, she thus longer remain at the Abbey, and she determined to leave it alone, and secretly, that very night. The resolution no sooner was made than she proceeded to act upon it. Rising from her couch and pushing away the wavy tangle of her hair off her forehead, she commenced her preparations for her departure forever from her father's roof. They were few and simple. She packed into as small a compass as possible a couple of changes of linen and some necessary articles for the toilet. These she deposited in a morocco leather bag. Fortunately, she had an ample sum of money, in notes and gold; placing ten sovereigns in her purse, she made the rest of her money into a parcel, to go into the richly fitted dressing-bag, which, adorned with her monogram in pink coral and pearls, had been one of her father's wedding presents. A bitter trial it was to Hilda to separate her own valuable jewelry from that which had

been the gifts of her lover, as well as wedding presents from friends and acquaintances. She piled the costly trinkets upon a shelf in her wardrobe, and placed upon the top of the pile a brief note to Mr. Wentworth requesting him to be so kind as to return the gifts to the different friends who had presented them to the heiress of Markham Abbey.

Her own jewelry, which represented a small fortune, she packed in her dressing-bag. She left untouched the large boxes and cases which contained her costly wedding trousseau, placing in readiness a sea-suit coat and cap, which, with a large fur-lined cloak, she intended to wear upon her journey. By the time her preparations were completed it was past three o'clock, and, glancing at her watch, Hilda found that she would have ample leisure to pay a brief visit to the park and look once more upon the scenes where the drama of her life had been played out. It was a bitterly cold afternoon, and muffled in her costly furs, Hilda descended the grand staircase. No obsequious footman was waiting in the hall to attend to her, and she slipped on, and Hilda left the house and proceeded into the gardens without having been seen by any of the servants. She made the tour of the conservatories and hothouses, in which she had taken such pride, plucking the fragile blossoms and delicate tender to accompany her into exile. Who would ever love those exquisite flowers as she had done, she thought, as she took her lonely way to the Queen's spring, where, in the golden Summer weather, she had been

designed to Roger's special list and to his words of love. As she stood leaning against the marble balustrade, and watching the frozen waters at her feet, the fragments of a song which her lover used to sing in his ringing baritone voice came suddenly to her memory. How clearly the words had sounded in her ears.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE COURT OF MADAGASCAR.

Queen Ranavalona and the Premier-Minister Who Rules.

Dr. Meyer d'Estrey describes in the Journal des Economistes of latest date the court of the sovereign of Madagascar, Ranavalona III., the reigning Queen, says Dr. d'Estrey, is far from having delicate features, and her complexion is considerably darker than most of her subjects. Her figure is above medium height. She dresses in European garments, and upon state occasions wears a robe of red velvet and a crown of gold. Her usual residence is not the enormous three-story palace Moja Kamialana, built for Ranavalona I. by a French architect, but a stone mansion hard by called the Palace of Masandro, arranged in good taste and with proper regard to comfort. The Queen's supreme power is only apparent, the real sovereign being her husband and Prime Minister, Raulaivivini, a man of 65, who has seen three Queens on the throne and has for thirty years brought temper or fair weather to the State, as seemed to him best. He is small and lean and rich. His wavy hair bespeaks his humble origin. Under an air of good-fellowship he conceals extreme energy, an iron will, and much keenness of intellect. Withal he is

AN ABLE POLITICIAN.

He lives in the Palace of Zanavola, called the Silver House, because, when it was built for Queen Ranavalona I. by a former Queen, the Prince caused it to be studded with silver nails and furnished with silver locks. The Premier-King dresses plainly, save on great occasions, when he wears a dolman of white satin, embroidered with gold; short trousers, embroidered with white stockings, with ribbed garters; great buskins, with very high heels, and suspenders from his shoulder a cross belt, heavy with gold, which supports a sabre, whose scabbard of black leather is encrusted with pearls. Round his neck he wears the collar of a commander of the French Legion of Honor.

Perhaps the most impressive annual ceremony of the court is that which occurs Nov. 21, the tenth day of the Malagasy new year. Business is suspended and the sovereign commands that enemies become friends for at least that day. So literally is the command obeyed that wives return to their divorced husbands. Gifts are exchanged the country over. At 8 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 21 there is a salvo of artillery, and the native dignitaries, along with distinguished Europeans, hasten to the Palace of Silver. There the Queen is found enthroned upon a dais covered with red velvet. The servants of the Queen file past, offering presents. Then the Prime Minister makes a long speech, reviewing the events of the year just closed, praising the virtues of the Queen, and holding up to the people the wisdom of her Government, which is his own. As he reviews each act of Government he asks whether it was just and right, and

THE SHOUTED REPLY

from the assembled company is "Mariane!" "It is true." The Queen, who has a shocking habit of tobacco chewing, keeps it up vigorously throughout her husband's speech, and uses a silver vase as a cuspidor.

When the speech is done the relatives of the Queen, from the uncle to her youngest nephew, file before her bearing spoons for preparing the traditional rice. Before the rice is presented the Queen disappears behind a curtained screen, where a basin of warm water has been made ready, and takes a bath. The canon announces that the purification of the royal person is complete, and the Queen, having dressed, returns to the throne. She bears now an orn filled with water from her bath. Having wet her fingers with the water, she streaks her forehead with different caste marks, and having sprinkled those round about, she solemnly eats several spoonfuls of rice, the first cooked in the country since the opening of the new year. This ends the official fete, but it is continued next day and for several days thereafter by the people throughout the country with various observances and much zeal.

The Queen lets loose in the streets of the capital half a dozen fat cattle, which are madly pursued by the people, the first man to bring down and seize one of the beasts becoming its possessor.

Made Up in Satisfaction.

He was the meanest man in town, and the druggist clerk hated him accordingly. He came into the store and asked for arsenic.

How much I said the clerk.

Five cents worth. I want to poison a dog with it.

Oh, ah, he smiled the clerk; you want to commit suicide, I perceive.

He didn't wait for the poison after that, and the clerk lost a sale, but made it up in satisfaction.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Outlet of Tile Drains.

The outlet of a tile drain should not be of tile. A more stable ending to a drain is needed to resist the action of frost, washing, etc. It is best to have the outlet constructed of stone or brick, or both, and to have the opening covered with fine wire

netting to keep out small animals. The stones or brick should be laid in cement. The illustration gives a suggestion of how the work may well be done.

When the drain is in place, the outlet should be covered with a grate of wire netting or glass tile may be used instead of iron netting.

Commercial Grape Growing.

Grape growing is an exception to the rule that every industry, as it develops, is continually changing. If it is profitable, strong competition comes in, and then new and cheaper methods must be adopted. A few years ago grapes were grown in many sections and shipped to market without any particular system. This haphazard practice is still carried on in some localities, but at no profit to the producer. In 1890 grapes netted the grower 24c per 8-lb basket. In 1894 12c per basket was the average, and future prices will, in all probability, be even lower. It is, therefore, essential that perfect system and close attention to details be observed, otherwise the business will be a losing one. A vineyard must be located on high ground, free from spring frosts, or a single night may destroy a year's prospects. The soil must be productive, or the yield will not be sufficient to pay expenses. On poor, sandy soils, barnyard manure has been used with good results, especially when applied in connection with wood ashes. Let the system of pruning and training be the simplest and most inexpensive. Other fruits are self-supporting; but the grape must have its trellis, which even with cheap wire and posts, is the most costly item in the vineyard. The old plan of spur pruning must be abandoned. It leaves too much wood, and the fruit is a mass of imperfect clusters, which frequently fail to ripen properly. The Kniffin system, which consists of four horizontal canes of the previous year's growth, has proved the most successful and is being universally adopted. Under this system the clusters are of good size and seldom fail to ripen properly. Pruning can be done more rapidly, and even "cut back" to this method, more readily and are less likely to destroy the usefulness of the vine by carelessness.

Regular and systematic cultivation is most essential to success. During spring and early summer, if a spell of wet weather comes on, the vines must be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to prevent rot and anthracnose. It is always a good plan to spray before the buds start in spring, as this prevents mischief later on. To start a vineyard new each acre will require the following expenditure:

600 vines at 50¢ each.....\$300.00
Digging, fitting and setting.....\$6.00
Cultivating and hoeing 1st year.....5.00
Pruning (cutting back to 2 buds).....5.00
Cultivating and hoeing 2nd year.....7.50
Pruning to one cane 3 to 5 feet long.....15.00
350 lbs wire (12 lb).....7.00
Setting posts, wiring and tying.....12.00
Cultivating and hoeing 3rd year.....10.00
\$700.00

Add to this the value of the land, with interest and taxes, and you have the cost of three years. Under favorable conditions the crop the third year will pay the cost of cultivation and harvesting. With the vineyard in full bearing a crop of 600 baskets per acre would be worth at 12c per basket \$72. Expenses: rent, 20 baskets at 32c; picking, packing, etc., 21c; pruning, cultivation, spraying, repairs, etc., \$30; leaving 18c per acre profit. The Concord seems to be the only variety that will sell in unlimited quantities. Other varieties are wanted only in a small way.

Directions for Home Cheese Making.

Strain the milk into a vat and add half a pint of rennet to 100 gallons of milk, which should bring the curd in one hour when the temperature is at about 80 degrees. Stir the rennet and milk thoroughly. Many of the unknown troubles of the amateur cheese maker arise from the use of ill-conditioned rennet; if doubts as to its purity exist, it should be filtered through a flannel or cotton filter. As the condition of rennet, quality of milk and temperature vary at nearly every cheese making, the prepared rennet tablets sold by dairy supply houses are undoubtedly more certain in results.

To the beginner, a thermometer accurately graduated is essential to success. The curd is cut into one inch squares immediately after it has formed, to hasten the separation of whey and curd. The cutting is repeated two or three times at half hour intervals, and then dipped carefully into a basket in which a strainer has been placed. Arrange the basket on a ladder over the whey receiver and cut the curd occasionally to hasten draining. When compact and fairly free from whey, tie the strainer ends by opposite corners and hang in a cool place until the morning run is made. Proceed with the morning's milk precisely in the same way until ready to hang. This curd requires a little more draining than it may be firm and decidedly free from whey.

Cut the night and morning curds in slices, place in a bowl and chop into pieces a half inch in diameter. Four over the curd a gallon of hot whey or water and to every 4 quarts of curd add 1 quart of whey or water, and salt to taste and thoroughly mix in the curd. Place a dry strainer in the hoop, carefully introduce the curd, fold the strainer neatly over the top, put the follow-on and consign to the press. Only enough weight should be used to evenly consolidate the cheese and press out the small remaining portions of whey. If placed in the press in the morning, at night turn the cheese, wash it with water, and the next day remove from the press, butter the sides, top and bottom, and place on an oiled board

in a cool, airy place to cure. Four weeks for curing is necessary, and during this time the cheese should be turned daily and buttered if inclined to adhere to the board. As cheese is liable to expand, a band of strong cloth should be drawn and sewed tightly around it to obviate cracking.

A Lesson From English Farming.

"Like causes produce like results." While the agricultural conditions in one country are never exactly the same as those in another, we can get many helpful suggestions from the experiences of farmers in other lands. An official investigation of the agricultural depression in Great Britain is being carried on. A report of the agricultural condition in Yorkshire contains many suggestive statements. One of these relates to the great advantage which comes to the farmers from having good local markets because of the iron and coal mines and manufacturing cities in the shire. There is a large variety of product from the farms, in good part determined by the soil, in part by the local market conditions.

The size of farms varies much: from 150 to 180 acres is the rule on the large farms. Where hill grazing land is the chief part of the farms some reach 2,000 acres. In contrast with some other parts of England, most of the tenants on farms under 350 acres are properly classed as "working farmers," meaning that they are being worked by the family of the tenant, and it is the custom with both tenants and owners in this country. While it is found difficult to rent the large farms, those of 250 acres or less are much in demand. The average reduction of rent in such areas was about 30 per cent, much less than in many other counties of England.

The advantage of home markets; reasonable diversity of products of farms of moderate size; direct personal management by the farmers instead of relying on agents or foremen, as well as the importance of adapting the production of the farm both to its natural capacity and the market conditions—these are things to be considered by farmers in this country as well as those in England.

AN OLD MAN'S CRIME.

The Stranger Whom He Murdered for Money Was His Own Son.

The Wilmans papers report a shocking drama enacted in that city a few days ago. A man who, as a youth, had emigrated to the United States many years ago, and there amassed a considerable fortune, returned a fortnight back. His appearance was so much changed that his old neighbors, with one exception, failed to recognize their youthful acquaintance. The exception was an old friend of the family, who was leaving Wilmans on a short absence by a departing train just as the young man arrived. Finding himself unrecognized, the young man spent a few days loitering about his old haunts and picking up information of his father and sister, the latter a very pretty girl whom her brother had left as a mere child. One evening he went to his father's house during the latter's absence. His sister was greatly attracted by the strange guest who had so many interesting experiences to relate, and they snuggled together. The brother, feeling fatigue, begged to sleep with an over night. He inquired of the mother's permission to say to the girl's father in the morning.

The sister, though somewhat surprised at the request, consented, and prepared his sleeping apartment. On her father's return the girl informed him of their unexpected guest, and dilated, unfortunately, on the stranger's wealth. The old man's cupid was aroused, and during the night he stole into the guest's bedroom, and murdered him while he slept with an axe. During the next day the old neighbor, now returned, who had recognized the young man at the railway station, came with a number of friends to hear news of their emigrant relatives in the States. "Where is your son?" he inquired of the mother. "Where?" asked the latter, with a blank face. "Your own boy," said the neighbor, "who returned some days ago and has made a fortune. Did he not sleep here last night?" Suddenly the whole horrible truth flashed upon the unhappy father, who rushed off to the scullery where his son's body was hidden. He is now in prison, but it is said his reason is shaken.

Practical.

Farmer Jones—What hev yer larn at yer college, son?

Son—Why, dad! I can throw the hammer further than any one there.

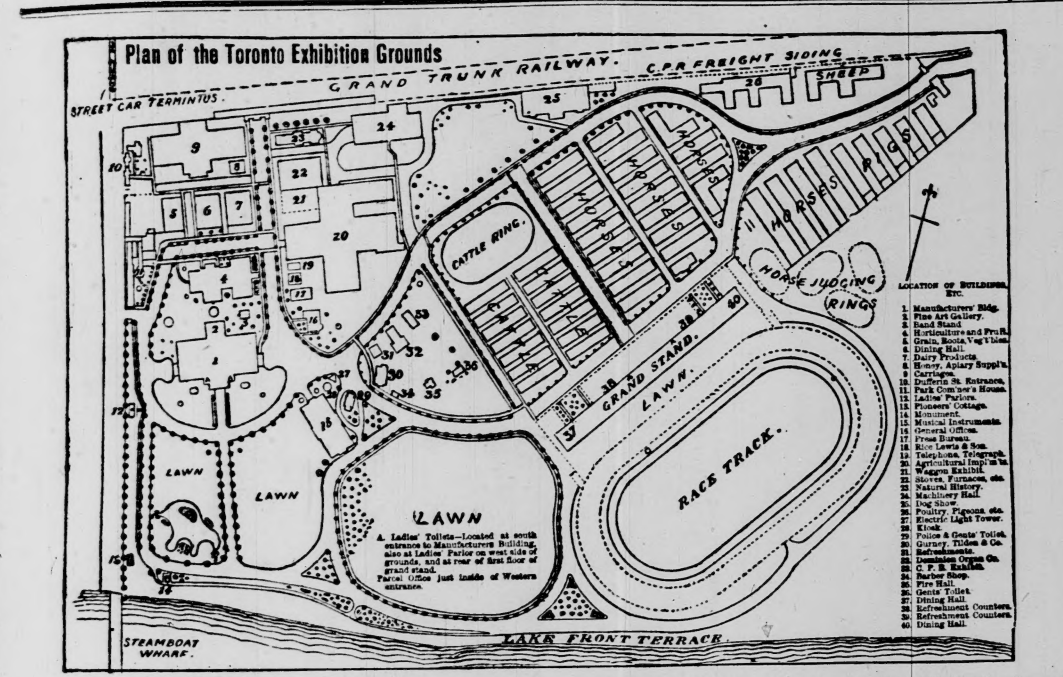
Farmer Jones—That's good. I guess yer'll hev no trouble in gettin' er point of blacksmith's shop then.

American Lawlessness.

The "toughest" town in the United States to-day is Lemont, only twenty-five miles from Chicago. It had five thousand population before work on the drainage canal began; now it has nine thousand, of whom four thousand are gamblers, thieves, murderers or disorderly wags. There are one hundred saloons, forty gambling houses, twenty dance houses and three theaters, all supported by the five thousand men working on the drainage canal. Everything is running wide open and the law is a mere mockery.

Mayor McHenry says the money returned, all supported by the five thousand men working on the drainage canal. Everything is running wide open and the law is a mere mockery.

Used in thirty dead bodies have been found in and about Lemont, and no one has been punished. Ten bodies have been found in the rocky channel of the canal, and five were shot in affray. Of the thirty dead, eighteen are marked "unknown," and the rest "Smoky Row" is the toughest street in Lemont. The saloons and dance houses bear such names as these: "King of Hearts," "Sweet Alice," "Little Casino" and "Ben Bolt."



Plan of Grounds and Buildings for Canada's Great Industrial Fair, to be held at Toronto from the 2nd to 14th September next (With Reference Key.)

Call Me Not Dead.
A PERSIAN POEM OF THE 12TH CENTURY.
He who dies at Azim sends
This to comfort all his friends.
Faithful friends, if I live, I know,
Pale and white, and cold as snow;
And ye say, "Abdullah's dead!"
Weeping at the feet and head,
I can hear your sobs and prayers;
Yet I smile and whisper this:
I am not the thing you miss!
Cease your tears and let it lie;
It was mine, it is not I.

Sweet friends, what the women love
For the last sleep of the grave
Is a garment no more fitting;
Is a cage from which, at last,
Like a bird my soul has passed.
Love the inmate, not the room;
The warmer, not the garb—the plume
Of the eagle, not the bars.
That kept him from the splendid stars.

Loving friends, oh rise and dry
Straightway every weeping eye!
What ye lift upon the bier
Is not worth a single tear.
'Tis an empty sea-shell—one
Out of which the pearl is gone.
The shell is broken, it lies there;
The pearl, the soul, is here.
Tis an earthen jar whose lid
Allah sealed, the while it hid
That treasure of his treasury—
A mind that loved him, let it lie.
Let the shards be earth once more,
Since the gold is in his store.

Allah glorious! Allah good!
Now thy world is understood—
Now the long, long wonder ends;
Yet we weep, my foolish friends,
While the man whom you call dead
In unbroken bliss instead
Lives and loves you—lost, 'tis true,
In the light that shines for you;
But in the light you cannot see,
In undisturbed felicity—
In a perfect paradise,
And a life that never dies.

Farwell, friends, yet not farewell,
Where I go, you too shall dwell,
I am gone before ye shall be,
A moment's worth, a little space.
When you come where I have slept,
Ye will wonder why ye wept;
Ye will know, by true love taught,
That here is all and there is naught.

He who died at Azim gave
This to those who made his grave.

A Valley of Death.
A valley surpassing in reality of horrors the fabled region of the upas tree is reported to have been discovered in the Island of Java. This island is volcanic, and in one spot the emanations from the interior of the earth are so deadly that the place is called the Valley of Death. As the traveller approaches it he is attacked with nausea and giddiness. He also notices a suffocating smell. As he advances these symptoms disappear, so that, after passing through the belt of fetid air which guards the valley, the visitor is able to examine with less risk the spectacle before him. The valley is oval, about one mile in circumference and from thirty to forty feet below the level of the surrounding land. The floor of the valley is flat and dry, without any vegetation, and scattered all over it are the skeletons of men, tigers, wild boars, birds, and stags, lying among large blocks of stone. The hills which hem in this valley of devastation are clothed from base to summit with healthy trees and bushes. A traveller descended the side of one hill with a bamboo stick, to about eighteen feet from the bottom, and compelled a dog to go down to the plain. In five seconds the animal fell on its side motionless. Although it continued to breathe for eight minutes, and a fowl only resisted the deadly air for a minute and a half.

In the last five years the population of France has decreased.
Since 1868 the foreign trade of Japan has increased ten-fold, and amounted in 1894 to 238,728,042 silver dollars. Its chief imports are kerosene, Italian cloth, sugar, raw cotton, cotton yarn, shirtings, arms, machinery, instruments, and mouseline de laine. The leading articles of export include cotton seeds, copper, and coal.

A STORY FOR MOTHERS

Which May Save the Lives of Their Daughters.

A Young Lady at Merrickville Saved When Near Death's Door—Her Illness Brought About by Allments Peculiar to Her Sex—Only One Way in Which They Can Be Successfully Resisted.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

Perhaps there is no healthier people on the continent of America to-day than the residents of the picturesque village of Merrickville, situated on the Rideau river, and the reason is not so much in its salubrious climate as in the wise precautions taken by its inhabitants in warding off disease by a timely use of proper medicine. The greatest favorite is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and many are the testimonials in regard to their virtues. Your correspondent on Monday last called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Easton, and interviewed their daughter, Miss Hattie Easton, a handsome young lady of 20 years, who is known to have been very low and has been restored to health by the use of Pink Pills. "Yes," she said, "I suffered a great deal, but I am so thankful that I am once more restored to health. You have no idea what it is to be so near the portals and feel that everything in life's future is about to slip from your grasp and an early grave your doom. I was taken ill four years ago with troubles peculiar to my sex, and which have hurried many a young woman to her doom—an early grave. I have taken in all about twenty boxes of Pink Pills, and I am only too glad to tell the world how what these wonderful little pellets have done for me, hoping that some other unfortunate young woman may be benefited as I was. When sixteen years of age I began to grow pale, and weak and many thought I was going into decline. I became subject to fainting spells and at times would become unconscious. My strength gradually decreased and I became so emaciated that I was simply a living skeleton. My blood seemed to turn to water and my face was the color of a corpse. I had tried different kinds of medicines, but they did me no good. I was at last confined to my room for several months and hope of my recovery was given up. At last I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using a few boxes I began to grow slightly stronger. I continued their use until I had used about twelve boxes, when I found myself restored to health. I now quit using the pills and for six months I never felt better in my life. Then I began to feel that I was not as regular as I should be to feel the old tired feeling once more coming on. Once more I resorted to Pink Pills, and by the time I had used six boxes I found my health fully restored. I keep a box by me and occasionally when I feel any symptoms of a return of the old trouble, I take a few and I am all right again. I cannot find words of sufficient weight to express my appreciation of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and sincerely hope that all who are afflicted as I was will give them a trial and I am certain they will find renewed health."

The facts above related are important to parents as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath, on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered has surpassed the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sorrowful cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old.

British Crops

The London Times has just published the first report of British crops for this season, which shows that the wheat acreage is some 20 per cent. smaller than in 1894. The drought has enormously damaged all the food crops. Wheat and oats mark them even lower percentage of condition than in the season of 1893, wheat being 3 per cent., and oats 4 per cent. worse. Taking 100 as the normal, the following figures represent the present condition of the different crops:—Wheat, 79; barley, 83; oats, 76; beans, 77; peas, 79; potatoes, 90; roots and grass, 65; hops, 93.

Too Late.

The house had been aroused by a burglar. Mr. Jones saw a man with a mask going through the pockets of his pantaloons, and, quick as thought he shot at him, the intruder making good his escape. Why, asked Mr. Jones, thoroughly awake, what did you scare me for? I saw a man robbing my pockets and fired at him. Well, he didn't get anything, said she, complacently. How do you know? O, I tried 'em myself before we went to bed.

Wheat.
How subtly does the skill of Art Combine with Nature's power, When man compels a sack of wheat To blossom into flour.

Unbearable.

Emancipated Woman (1900)—I want a divorce.
Lawyer.—What is the matter?
Emancipated Woman.—In looking over my husband's papers, I find that he spells Woman with a small w.

Cleveland for Third Term.

Washington, D. C., —The possibility of his party uniting on Mr. Cleveland for third term, attracted increased attention here, and his nomination, despite its exceptional character, is not an impossibility. Reciprocal trade relations with Canada and the admission into the United States free of duty of that celebrated Canadian product, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, on account of its painless action and certainty, would be a plank in his platform. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sure! Safe! Painless!

A Lover's Eyes.

Groom.—I guess that man we just passed is married.
Bride.—Why do you think so?
Groom.—He merely glanced at you.

THAT DRAGGING IN THE LOINS

Is Usually Caused by a Derangement of the Kidneys—South American Kidney Cure Will Positively Relieve it in Six Hours.

One may be decided by the feeling of weight or dragging in the loins, passing through the urine, and inconvenience to many men and women. Attributing the trouble to something else, and neglecting it, it may develop into serious trouble. That successful specific, South American Kidney Cure, gets at the root of kidney trouble, and will quickly remove the cause, and having done this, complete recovery is soon reached. It is worth repeating that South American Kidney Cure is a remedy for the perfect cure of this one trouble, and it does it quickly.

Fiction is a potent agent for good—in the hands of the good.—Mme. Necker.

A Matter Now Beyond Dispute.

The fact that St. Leon Mineral Water is the only recognized perfect medicinal water on the continent is now beyond dispute. That it cures Indigestion, Rheumatism, Biliousness and Kidney troubles is proven by the numbers instances in which it has cured where other remedies failed.

Our leading physicians recommend it for these diseases, and, besides, the proprietors guarantee it. Sold by all reputable dealers.

The old Sothian painted blind fortune's powerful hands with wings, to show her gifts come swift and suddenly.—Chapman.

Boys for Farmers.

Some smart, healthy, well-behaved boys from 10 to 16 years of age, from Mr. Fegan's Home in England have arrived in Toronto. They are likely to give valuable help to farmers in the busy season. Several experienced lads whose engagements have expired are constantly passing through the Distributing Home in Toronto. Those anxious to engage one of these boys should apply to the Superintendent Fegan Boys' Home, 295 George St., Toronto.

There is something in the shape of harp as though they ad been made by music.—Bailey.

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adam's Root Beer Extract—One bottle
Fischmann's Yeast—half a cake
Sugar—Two pounds
Lakewater Water—Two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 16 and 25 cent bottles to make twenty-five gallons.

"But evil is wrought by want of thought."

By want of thought mothers allow, daughters to become frail and puny. Overstudy induces undue uterine disorders and weakness, and brights their future happiness as wives and mothers. Joined to proper hygienic care, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a priceless remedy in such ailments, its value becoming even more apparent every year. Using it, the weak, debilitated school girl gains color, flesh and spirits, losing her deadly headaches, tormenting backaches, languor, dejection, and other symptoms of functional irregularities, and nervous debility. It never harms the most delicate girl.

Robertsdale, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
World's Dispensary Medical Association: Gentlemen,—I cannot sufficiently express to you my gratitude for the benefit your medicine has conferred upon my daughter. Of late she has suffered no pain whatever. It is simply marvellous.
Please to call it your "Favorite Prescription," and to take your reputation as a physician on it. A favorite prescription it is, indeed, to you and to thousands in this land, and I believe will be to suffering women the world over. Yours gratefully,
THOMAS THIRLWELL.

Asthma cured by newly discovered treatment. Pamphlet, testimonials and references free. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Of the twenty-seven royal families of Europe two-thirds are of German origin.

There is more sentiment in the saying of Sir Walter Raleigh to his executioner, "What matters it about the head the heart is right?" The trouble is that in this high pressure age the heart is seldom kept right. By careful estimate it is calculated that one person of every four or five has a weak or diseased heart. Think for a moment the importance of the heart! The heart has to perform and it is not difficult to realize what a derangement, even to a slight extent, of this organ means. Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart is a cure for heart trouble, and nothing else. It is a mistake to suppose that medicine can cure what the heart has to perform. It is within 30 minutes after taking the World's Heart Cure that the heart is secured, and eventually complete restoration is effected.

The value of foreign timber imported into England annually is not less than \$85,000,000, not to speak of tons of paper manufactured from wood pulp.

West Shore Through Sleeping Car to New York.

One of the handsomest sleeping cars that has ever been turned out of the factory is now running from Toronto to New York without change via the popular West Shore route. It is a buffet car, and refreshments can be obtained on route, if desired. This car leaves Union Station, Toronto, every day except Sunday, at 4.55 p.m. reaching New York next morning at 10.10 a.m. On Sundays the sleeper runs from Hamilton only, connecting with the through train from Toronto. Call at any Grand Trunk office in Toronto for information or space in this sleeping car. Reservations can be made in advance if desired.

An albino frog with beautiful pink eye has lately been added to the curiosities in the museum at Berlin.

Catarh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

If we did not get the great pains, and were not at great expense to corrupt our nature, our nature would never corrupt us.—Clarendon.

A. P. 772

My Baby

was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needed.

Mrs. KENTON WILLIAMS, May 21, 1894. Cave Springs, Ga.

Similar letters from other mothers.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substituted Scott & Bown, Baltimore. 50c. and \$1.

Nerve Pain Cure.

A wonderful discovery was made when the combination known as NERVILINE—a Nerve Pain Cure—was found. Its action upon pain is simply wonderful and doctors and scientists are lavish in their praise of its marvellous action upon nerve pain. If all other remedies have failed just buy Nerve Pain Cure or Nerviline; druggists sell it.

In the Ball-Room.

Mr. Richello—What an exquisitely lovely creature Miss Fiveseason is!
Miss Twoseasons—Y-e-s, she is remarkably well preserved.

A CONSCIENTIOUS TORONTO LADY.

The Following Statement is Published by Request.

I consider it my duty to inform the public of the extreme benefit I have received from the use of your South American Rheumatic Cure. I have been a great sufferer for several years from rheumatism, and used this remedy with the best results. I trust others will follow my example, and believe if they do so they will feel as grateful as I do for the benefit derived thereby.
MRS. BATES, 71 Gloucester St., Toronto.

It is the penalty of fame that a man must ever keep rising.—Chapin.

Skinny Sufferers Saved.

Tobacco users as a rule are away below normal weight because tobacco destroys digestion and causes indigestion, which saps brain power and vitality. You can get a quick, guaranteed relief by the use of No-Toxoprop, a hygienic food. It gives you freedom and improves physical condition you can learn the use of tobacco over again, just like the best time. No-Toxoprop not only guarantees to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free, All Sterling Remedy Co., 514 St. Paul St., Montreal.

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLIES.

Cotton and Woolen. Best English Card Clothing. Aniline Dyes. High grade Log-wood Chips. Write for quotations.
ROBERT & CO., 14 St. Michael St., Montreal.

\$15.00 PER WEEK and steady employment. If you work in the locality where you live, you can get a good salary. Write to-day. The Queen Silverware Co., Montreal.

FARMERS here is a map for you. Harris has sample cloth plans for quilts. Send \$1 for trial lot, good value.
27, 29, 31 William St., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED for the Farmers' Friend and Account Book, highly recommended by the several Ministers of Agriculture for Canada. Prices low. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. WILLIAM BAIGS, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERING Permanently Cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 65 Shuter St., Toronto.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL offers special advantages to young men desirous of acquiring the art of cutting and fitting men's garments. No better trade, a rare chance. Write for particulars, 1133 Vespey Electric Co., 14 St. Michael St., Montreal.

\$150.00 FOR AN OLD CANADIAN STAMP LOOK UP YOUR OLD LETTERS and old collections of stamps and get the highest cash price for them from C. A. NEEDHAM, 64 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

G. DUTHIE & SONS

Sheet Metal, Tiles & Gravel Roofs. Sheet Metal Collings, Terra Cotta Tiles, Red Brick and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, & supplies for the World's Best Electric Co., P.O. Box 234, London, Ont., Canada.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery, and get the highest cash price for them from C. A. NEEDHAM, 64 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

THE MONEY MAKER KNITTING MACHINE

ONLY ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A SCENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, CATALOGUE, ETC.

CREELMAN BROS. MFG. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

MCMARTHUR, CORNELLIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF White Lead, Colors, Glass, Varnishes, Oils, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs.

MONTREAL.

GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like iron.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited)
LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE, OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ANALYST, Montreal, April 22, 1895.

I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, "an sample of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indifferently taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each, and found them entirely conforming to the following analysis:

99.99 TO 100 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever."

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Pub. Analyst, Montreal.

FARM EGGES

UNEXCELLED in Simplicity, Effective Working Qualities and Durability.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED AND TO BE FULLY REPRESENTED.

Over 2,000 in successful operation.

It will pay you to write us before buying. Pamphlet free.

A full supply of second-hand and re-built machines at moderate prices.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS

From the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Caution: In view of the fact that many cheap imitations of our pure Cocoa and Chocolates are being sold, we have placed our name on each package, and have secured the right to sue for damages.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, ENGL.

Rob Roy Cigar

It's no because I'm Scotch but you canna smoke a better Cigar than "ROB ROY,"

They cost 5c. but I get sax of them for a quarter.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

ARE YOU HONEST, SOBER, INDUSTRIAL?—If so, engage with us for 1895, 1896 a month, \$3.00 a year. You can make it easy six hours a day. Our agents do not complain of hard times or of the war. They are making money selling our Perfectum Dish Washer, the only practical family washer manufactured; washes, dries and polishes dishes perfectly in two minutes; no experience necessary; a child of eight operates it easily; cheap durable; weight thirteen pounds; made of anti-rust sheet steel; capacity 100 pieces; \$10.00 for the set; every family wants one. You don't have to carry as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a dish washer. No such territory protected; no competition. We furnish sample (weight six pounds) in nice case to lady agents to order; one agent made \$218.33 first ten days. Address, for full particulars, Perfectum Mfg. Co., Englewood, Ill.

NEW BOOKS

CANADIAN AUTHORS

Miss Dixie: a Romance of the Provinces. By Stanford Krechelt. Mrs. W. J. Dickson. Paper 50c. cloth \$1.00.

Japan, the Land of the Morning. By Rev. J. W. Saunby. B. A. Freely illustrated. \$1.00.

Melroy: Verses Grave and Gay. By J. W. Hengough, late Editor and Art. Critic. With 100 original illustrations, by the author and other Canadian artists. \$1.00.

Forest, Lake and Prairie. Twenty Years of Frontier Life in Western Canada—1872-92. By John McLaughlin. With 27 full-page illustrations by J. K. Laing. \$1.00.

Sketches from a Paragon's Veranda. By Mrs. E. Jeffers Graham. With illustrations by J. W. Hengough. \$1.00.

Eden the Master of a Humane Story. By A. G. Savigny. \$1.00.

For Sale by all Booksellers.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, 29-31 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

THE MONEY MAKER KNITTING MACHINE

ONLY ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A SCENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, CATALOGUE, ETC.

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Over 2,000 in successful operation.

It will pay you to write us before buying. Pamphlet free.

A full supply of second-hand and re-built machines at moderate prices.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA

Pointer On Pickling.

You use considerable vinegar during the year and pay about \$1.00 a gallon for it.

Here is the pointer—I will give you the very best vinegar in CONCENTRATED form at 25 cents a pint.

IN YOUR OWN BOTTLE.

You add six pints of water and you have just the same result (in vinegar) as you have been paying a dollar for. 75 CTS. SAVED IS 75 CTS. GAINED and is as good to you as any one else. There is no better vinegar in your area.

W. W. Bole.

P.S.—A new "Ideal" machine for sale at a bargain.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Walter Bole returned from Regina on Saturday.

Miss Marshall, of Regina, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Stunt.

Mrs. Walter Scott left on Thursday evening's train for Regina, where she will reside in future.

Mrs. Geo. Hyslop returned home from a two months' visit in the east on Saturday of last week.

The annual exhibition of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will be held this year on the 23rd of October next.

The C.P.R. Library Committee met this week for reorganization and to consider the advisability of removing the library up town.

Mrs. D. McLean has gone to Winnipeg with her little son, Vernie, who will undergo a surgical operation and have a lump removed from his neck.

On Monday evening Messrs. W. H. Ogle and H. J. Macdonald came in from Wood Mountain for supplies, etc. They report everything flourishing in that locality.

The editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country which read as follows: "I have tuk your paper for seven years, but if you kant spel any better than you have been doin for the las to months you may jess stoppit."

Mrs. Stevenson, of Moose Jaw, returned home on Thursday's train after spending a most enjoyable fortnight's holiday. Mrs. Stevenson is delighted with Prince Albert and vicinity, and formed many agreeable acquaintances during her stay. While here she was the guest of Mrs. Hubbell.—*Prince Albert Advocate.*

Mr. Jno. Furness, who had the sight of one of his eyes injured while working in the round house some months ago, and who went to the Winnipeg General Hospital for treatment, returned last week to Moose Jaw. His many friends will be glad to hear of his return and that the sight of one of his eyes is not impaired.

Mr. Pope Babberton, cattle buyer for the well known firm of Gordon & Lindsay, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday last. While here he secured over a hundred head of fat cattle which he shipped to the eastern markets. To a TIMES reporter Mr. Babberton said that this has been a very good year for his business and that as yet they have not sustained any loss from accidents during transportation.

Mr. Nolan Armstrong, manager for the Silver & Briwter Ranch Co., of Mud River, is here on the look out for stray stock that wandered from the ranch before being located. He came across on horse back and has succeeded in capturing about seventy head, some being at the ranch of Dave & Bedford and others being in the point of H. L. Fysh where they were placed by a farmer south who discovered them in his crop. Mr. Armstrong is very favorably impressed with this country for ranching purposes, particularly the Willow Bunch portion. In conversation on the cattle trade some very interesting facts were obtained. Range cattle last fall brought from \$3.75 to \$4.35 per cwt. live weight on the ranch, while on the Moose Jaw market the price was from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt. Culbertson, on the Great Northern is the headquarters of the ranch and is about 900 miles from Chicago. A train load of cattle was shipped from this ranch last month the price paid being 5 cts. per lb., while cattle shipped from here a short time ago only brought about 2 1/2 cts.

Thirteen cars of "Yankee Rolled Oats" passed through here on Sunday last consigned to the coast.

Mr. J. F. Lindsay, general agent of the Massey-Harris Co., is here on one of his periodical business trips.

Mr. J. Creagh, late of the *Calgary Tribune*, has been appointed general agent for the Mutual Life Assurance Co., for British Columbia.

The elevator reports from Fort William for the week ending Saturday, September 6th, were: Receipts, 5,641 bushels; shipments, 93,420; in store, 80,950.

The September issue of Stovel's Pocket Directory is to hand replete with time tables, maps, etc., all of which information is revised and corrected from official and reliable sources.

Archbishop Langivan arrived in Moose Jaw on Wednesday and left shortly after for Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain. He was escorted by Mr. Joseph Disotelle, a prominent resident of the Bunch, who met him at the train.

A. E. Potter, is building another gold dredge at Walter's landing, and will have it ready for work in about two weeks. This dredge will have a scoop and dipper on either side and the washing apparatus extending down the centre of the scoop. Mr. Potter claims great advantages from this style of machine.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

Mr. Benj. Fletcher, V.S., who visited the Prince Albert district in the interests of the Legislative Assembly, has just returned and is well pleased with his trip. The journey occupied about six weeks' time and about 1200 miles of travel. The doctor is a good advertisement for the Northern district having gained considerable in flesh during his absence.

A meeting of the Western grain standard board, of which Mr. T. B. Baker of this place is a member, for fixing the grades for 1895 will be held in Winnipeg on the 24th inst., at 10 a.m. All the eastern delegates will be notified and there will be no postponement except in the event of it being found impossible to collect the necessary samples before that date.

Van Horne says he thinks the government is quite right in not excluding wheat which has been treated for smut by brushing, from a higher grade. "If brushing has made it fit for that grade," he said, "to have it excluded would have worked a great hardship to a large number of farmers. I think there will be much less smut this year than last, and that when next seeding time comes every body will join in such a treatment of the seed as will get rid of the difficulty, and then we will hear no more of it."

Two very valuable saddle horses belonging to Their Excellencies the Governor General and Countess Abernethy, were literally steamed to death one day last week. The horses were on their way to the Governor-General's Okanagan ranch. Steam fittings were placed in the car for the purpose of regulating the temperature, and the necessary steam cock was inadvertently left open. After an hour and a half's run from Vancouver, it was noticed that something was wrong with the steam, and on the car, where the animals were stalled being opened, both animals were found dead on the floor. The horses were thoroughbred animals, one horse belonging to the Countess was considered the best of its kind in Canada.

Waghorn's guide for September is well up to its usual excellence and affords us complete time cards and table of travel. Sailing lists and rates of passage, etc., officially corrected to date. Its business tables embrace all branches of information of daily use and are very complete. The city map of Winnipeg is the latest, and a street index by which any desired street can be located on the map is of great convenience. In keeping with the season full particulars of the game laws in the different provinces are given. The new elevator rates at Fort William are likewise shown. The real estate list of recommended agents in the country is extended by request of many who find this reference of much service. A number of new post offices are recorded as recently opened and mail services extended. The Guide list of ocean sailings, rates of passage, etc., appear also very complete.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

California roll creamery butter, is being advertised in Victoria at 35 cts. per pound.

It is estimated that 150 tons of blue berries arrived in Winnipeg per C.P.R. express from Rat Portage and district this summer for shipment to firms in the city, in the province and to several of the states south of the line.

C. O. Swanson, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, spent a few hours in town one day this week. Mr. Swanson has been instrumental in locating a large number of Swedish and Scandinavian families at different points in the Territories, that were former residents of the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Hodnett preached his farewell sermon last Sunday night to a large congregation, and left on Tuesday for his home in Kilmer, Man. The rev. gentleman has been stationed here the past three months and during his stay has made many warm friends whose best wishes will follow him to his old field of labor.

There left for the east on the afternoon of Sunday last Messrs. Penhale and Westlake, two wealthy farmers who reside near St. Thomas, Ont., and who have for some ten days been visiting their old friend and neighbor in Ontario, Mr. D. Marlatt, who is engaged in ranching near Old Wives Lake. Mr. Marlatt gave them a drive over a considerable extent of the district south west of this place, and they were delighted with it as a stock raising country. Mr. Penhale will likely return next spring to engage in ranching in this locality.

The Sioux Indians who camp in the vicinity of the town are becoming a species of the genius tramp. It is a pity the Government cannot see their way clear to place them where their children might be educated. It would be a difficult matter to remodel the characters of the old warriors and a labor that would not be expected, but the youngsters could be taught the ways of civilization and yield an influence over their seniors that might do good service. There ponies have been a bone of contention between them and the white settlers south and trouble has only been averted at times by their removal to the hills.

Royal Templars—Royal Degree.

The regular weekly meeting of this degree was held on Tuesday evening in the council chamber, Russell hall, Select Councillor Nelson in the chair, Mrs. Geo. Barber in the vice chair and R. W. Timmins in the Past Councillor's seat of honor. All the officers were present save the Herald, whose office was filled by J. C. A. Putvin. The attendance was large and the meeting resulted in the transaction of a large amount of general business.

A lengthy letter was read from the Grand Chaplain, Mr. John Dabbin, of Regina, asking the council to exercise greater activity in prosecuting the White Shield and White Cross work of the order. A portion of the Grand Chaplain's letter, which has been handed us, is well worthy of quoting: "As Superintendent of the White Cross and White Shield work of our order, I enjoin you to take up actively the work of social purity in your council. This question is one that is continually pressing itself more and more upon us, not because we are anxious to investigate the evils of society, but because we realize that the social evils that exist are sapping the life blood of our young people, and we must raise a note of warning. We must do something to stop the streams of impurity that flow through our beloved country. Our boys and girls need to be dealt with in a more practical manner. We must not avoid the question, but deal with it as an evil we have to face and also in a manner that will impress upon our young people the eternal danger of the social sins that are becoming so prevalent in our midst. We ask you to give your personal attention to this important question, which should be of vital interest to all, and parents especially."

The council resolved to prosecute the work, and appointed the Rev. Mr. Robinson local superintendent of the White Cross pledge, and Miss D. Battell superintendent of the White Shield pledge. Some fifty signatures to the latter pledge have been obtained and some twenty five to the former.

Two candidates were elected to membership. Final arrangements and rules governing the debate to be held next week, on the question "Whether the drunkard or his wife and family suffers most through his intemperance." This new departure of the council promises to afford both amusement and instruction to the members of the order. It is certainly a pleasing manner for young people to pass the autumn and winter evenings.

After the business of the council was over, the meeting was concluded by an interesting and well-rendered programme.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Phonograph Concert.

As intimated in last issue a rare treat awaited those who attended the phonograph concert held in the town hall on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church. Before the appointed hour for the concert there was not a vacant seat in the spacious hall, many being obliged to stand. Rev. Mr. Ferrier occupied the chair and in a brief, but suitable address, introduced Mr. Laing, of Acton, Ont., with his wonderful talking machine. Mr. Laing, after pledging the audience to maintain strict order, opened the concert with the twenty-third Psalm and the Lord's Prayer, rendered in the phonograph's best Sunday style. This was but the prelude to the entertaining concert which followed. The rendition of the sacred songs, "Nearer my God to Thee," "Nearer my Home" and "Rock of Ages" was simply entrancing, being reproduced in a manner which caused many of the juveniles to speculate on the whereabouts of the man who was doing the singing. The jubilee melodies and negro songs also won well-earned encores from the attentive audience. Mr. Laing filled up the time between the selections with explanatory references to the phonograph and when the time came for dismissing the concert with the National Anthem from the phonograph the entire audience felt they had indeed spent a pleasant evening and were unanimous in voting Mr. Laing and the phonograph a success. The proceeds amounted to \$36.00.

A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Publishing Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning THE TIMES. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to anyone sending her address (name, town and State) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Old Wives Lake.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in scanning the columns of your paper that nearly every hamlet in the district sends a budget of news which is very interesting to all your readers. It might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to get a report occasionally from the ranchers.

The past summer has been an extra fine one for stock and they are in prime condition. Gordon & Ironsides have been through the ranches recently and purchased a train load of fat cattle, and we are well pleased with the price paid, which ranged from \$30.00 for two year olds to \$35.00 for three year olds.

On Wednesday, Sept. 4th, our third annual picnic was held at the ranch of Mr. Geo. Williams, familiarly known among the ranchers as the Boy Rancher. Everything had been previously arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Williams to give the picnicers a good time. Games of all kinds were provided and the Marlatt orchestra, which consists of ten instruments, was in attendance and furnished some of the finest music. As a tenderfoot remarked, it was truly a fine sight as we crossed the divide and came in sight of the ranch with the large flag floating in the breeze and the hundreds of fat cattle and horses quietly grazing in the back ground. Dinner was served at 12 o'clock in a large pavilion provided for the occasion. All could not be seated at once, as the tables would only seat seventy guests. After all had partaken of the good things provided, Mr. Williams took the chair and called on the different speakers, among whom was Mr. Hopkins, of Brownsville, Ont., who expressed himself as being agreeably surprised at the rapid progress of our country. Mr. Hopkins dwelt for some time upon the importance of mixed farming, and said we should try and raise all necessities required and buy as few as possible. After a couple of hours had been spent in this way all repaired to the lawn to view the sports.

The first event was the free for all go as you please half mile dash in which seven started. This was a very exciting race when they were a few rods from the wire. Three of the most distinguished runners were neck and neck, and it was anyone's race. But a voice was heard from the breathless crowd which said, "Laddie's Boy," and "Scotty," by a desperate effort, came to the front and passed under the wire a winner, amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. and Mrs. Williams both deserve great credit for the way they displayed their good taste both in laying out the grounds and in carrying on the sports, for every where were they both lending a helping hand in the various games and cheering up the sports. At about 4:30 tea was served and while they were serving the music was arranged that the next annual picnic would be held at the residence of Mr. Martin Bambridge, which was announced by Mr. Bambridge, who invited both one and all to attend. After three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Williams the crowd dispersed after spending a few of the happiest hours of their lives. COYOTE.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Our Cash Bargain Sale has been a great success to clear out a lot of goods. The public shows an appreciation and knows when good bargains are offered.

We are Making a Special Drive in This Week Boots, Shoes and Ready-made Clothing.

Which will be to the interest of every cash buyer to get our prices M. J. MacLEOD.

READY! PULL! BANG!

DEAD BIRDS! every time you use our shells.

Say, Sportsman, Are you going to shoot this fall? If so, look at the following prices:—

Old Price.	New.	Old Price.	New.
American Load Shell \$1.00	82 50	King's Quick Shot	\$1.25 8 75
Curtis & Harvey's Powder 1.50	90	Smokeless	3 00 2 50
Dupont's Don Rifle	75 60	Shot, best chilled	12 1/2 10
		Blue River Shells, best	\$1.25—\$1.00.

Cheaper than they have ever been before, or will be. You will do well to see us before going out shooting.

SHELLS LOADED TO ORDER. GUNS FOR HIRE. GUN REPAIRING.

Sportsmen's Headquarters. — A. A. MELLER.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

Harvest is now at hand and we are fully stocked with all lines including a limited stock of

BINDER TWINE
MACHINE OILS
FORKS
ETC., ETC.

Threshers will do well to obtain our prices on OILS, LACE, LEATHER BELTINGS, and other supplies; and for a supply of GUNS, AMMUNITION, and SPORTSMEN'S GOODS we cannot be beat.

Come and see us before the Twenty-third.

SHE HAS BACKACHE
Feels sore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that Banisher of Backaches, the **DR. MENTHOL PLASTER**.
J. MacLEOD, Point St. Chene, writes: "Nothing better for Lame Back and Limbache than the D. & E. Menthol Plaster."
A. E. MacLEOD writes from Windsor: "The D. & E. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity."
25c each in air-tight tin box.

R. E. DORNA.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HARNESS DRESSINGS AND OILS, AXLE OILS, AXLE GREASE THE BEST IN TOWN 3 BOXES FOR 25CTS.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. E. DORAN.

WE SELL GROCERIES AT Wholesale Prices

To Anyone Who has the CASH.

If You are Interested Write for Catalogue.

Smith & Burton

WHOLESALE GROCERS, BRANDON, MAN.

Consumers' Store: Macdonald Block, Ross Avenue.
Wholesale Store: Corner Pacific Ave. & Eleventh St.

Fruit! Fruit!

House-keepers, hold your orders as I have made arrangements with one of the largest fruit growers in B. C. to supply me with all kinds of fruit for preserving and other purposes. I buy and pay cash to the growers and save commission men's profit, and I mean to, and will sell cheaper than any one in town.

THOS. HEALEY.

: JOHN : BELLAMY

Baby Carriages, Furniture, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Undertaking Supplies.

WANTED.

Wanted at once a first class paint and vest maker: Apply to W. N. MITCHELL, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE.

I will trade for horses, cattle or sheep my stock, business and property. Stock consisting of stoves, silverware, glass, piano, organ, furniture, dishes, crockery, brushes, paints, oils, hardware, tinware, etc. W. R. CAMPBELL.

LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T 7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

WANTED!

Competent men to run a straw burning traction engine and separator forty inch cylinder and necessary hands and sawyer hauling. Testimonials of competency to accompany tenders for engineer and separator men. State wages required also to be air outfit before harvest. Apply to J. B. BEESLEY, Marlborough.